

same meaning given in the Clean Air Act and subpart A of this part.

Facility, with respect to an electric power system, means the electric power system as defined in this paragraph. An electric power system is comprised of all electric transmission and distribution equipment insulated with or containing SF₆ or PFCs that is linked through electric power transmission or distribution lines and functions as an integrated unit, that is owned, serviced, or maintained by a single electric power transmission or distribution entity (or multiple entities with a common owner), and that is located between: (1) The point(s) at which electric energy is obtained from an electricity generating unit or a different electric power transmission or distribution entity that does not have a common owner, and (2) the point(s) at which any customer or another electric power transmission or distribution entity that does not have a common owner receives the electric energy. The facility also includes servicing inventory for such equipment that contains SF₆ or PFCs.

Electric power transmission or distribution entity means any entity that transmits, distributes, or supplies electricity to a consumer or other user, including any company, electric cooperative, public electric supply corporation, a similar Federal department (including the Bureau of Reclamation or the Corps of Engineers), a municipally owned electric department offering service to the public, an electric public utility district, or a jointly owned electric supply project.

Operator, for the purposes of this subpart, means any person who operates or supervises a facility, excluding a person whose sole responsibility is to ensure reliability, balance load or otherwise address electricity flow.

Subpart EE—Titanium Dioxide Production

§ 98.310 Definition of the source category.

The titanium dioxide production source category consists of facilities that use the chloride process to produce titanium dioxide.

§ 98.311 Reporting threshold.

You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains a titanium dioxide production process and the facility meets the requirements of either § 98.2(a)(1) or (a)(2).

§ 98.312 GHGs to report.

(a) You must report CO₂ process emissions from each chloride process line as required in this subpart.

(b) You must report CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from each stationary combustion unit under subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources) by following the requirements of subpart C.

§ 98.313 Calculating GHG emissions.

You must calculate and report the annual process CO₂ emissions for each chloride process line using the procedures in either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(a) Calculate and report under this subpart the process CO₂ emissions by operating and maintaining a CEMS according to the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology specified in § 98.33(a)(4) and all associated requirements for Tier 4 in subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources).

(b) Calculate and report under this subpart the annual process CO₂ emissions for each chloride process line by determining the mass of calcined petroleum coke consumed in each line as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section. Use Equation EE-1 of this section to calculate annual combined process CO₂ emissions from all process lines and use Equation EE-2 of this section to calculate annual process CO₂ emissions for each process line. If your facility generates carbon-containing waste, use Equation EE-3 of this section to estimate the annual quantity of carbon-containing waste generated and its carbon contents according to § 98.314(e) and (f):

(1) You must calculate the annual CO₂ process emissions from all process lines at the facility using Equation EE-1 of this section:

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$$CO_2 = \sum_{p=1}^m E_p \quad (\text{Eq. EE-1})$$

Where:

CO_2 = Annual CO_2 emissions from titanium dioxide production facility (metric tons/year).

E_p = Annual CO_2 emissions from chloride process line p (metric tons), determined using Equation EE-2 of this section.

p = Process line.

m = Number of separate chloride process lines located at the facility.

(2) You must calculate the annual CO_2 process emissions from each process lines at the facility using Equation EE-2 of this section:

$$E_p = \sum_{n=1}^{12} \frac{44}{12} * C_{p,n} * \frac{2000}{2205} * CCF_n \quad (\text{Eq. EE-2})$$

Where:

E_p = Annual CO_2 mass emissions from chloride process line p (metric tons).

$C_{p,n}$ = Calcined petroleum coke consumption for process line p in month n (tons).

44/12 = Ratio of molecular weights, CO_2 to carbon.

2000/2205 = Conversion of tons to metric tons.

CCF_n = Carbon content factor for petroleum coke consumed in month n from the supplier or as measured by the applicable method incorporated by reference in § 98.7 according to § 98.314(c) (percent by weight expressed as a decimal fraction).

n = Number of month.

(3) If facility generates carbon-containing waste, you must calculate the total annual quantity of carbon-containing waste produced from all process lines using Equation EE-3 of this section and its carbon contents according to § 98.314(e) and (f):

$$TWC = \sum_{p=1}^m \sum_{n=1}^{12} WC_{p,n} \quad (\text{Eq. EE-3})$$

Where:

TWC = Annual production of carbon-containing waste from titanium dioxide production facility (tons).

$WC_{p,n}$ = Production of carbon-containing waste in month n from chloride process line p (tons).

p = Process line.

m = Total number of process lines.

n = Number of month.

(c) If GHG emissions from a chloride process line are vented through the same stack as any combustion unit or process equipment that reports CO_2 emissions using a CEMS that complies with the Tier 4 Calculation Method-

ology in subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources), then the calculation methodology in paragraph (b) of this section shall not be used to calculate process CO_2 emissions. The owner or operator shall report under this subpart the combined stack emissions according to the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology in § 98.33(a)(4) and all associated requirements for Tier 4 in subpart C of this part.

§ 98.314 Monitoring and QA/QC requirements.

(a) You must measure your consumption of calcined petroleum coke using plant instruments used for accounting purposes including direct measurement weighing the petroleum coke fed into your process (by belt scales or a similar device) or through the use of purchase records.

(b) You must document the procedures used to ensure the accuracy of monthly calcined petroleum coke consumption measurements.

(c) You must determine the carbon content of the calcined petroleum coke each month based on reports from the supplier. Alternatively, facilities can measure monthly carbon contents of the petroleum coke using ASTM D3176–89 (Reapproved 2002) Standard Practice for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke (incorporated by reference, *see* § 98.7) and ASTM D5373–08 Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Laboratory Samples of Coal (incorporated by reference, *see* § 98.7).